### ENGLAND.

The Chiengo Relief List and Alabama Claims Every Mormon at the Mercy Arbitration Bules.

Trade Strike Riot at Lincoln-Conflict Between the Workmen and Police-Attack on the Dwellings of the Masters-The Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1871. The Chicago relief fund subscription lists remain en and contributions are still being solicited. Up to last night the Mansion House fund amounted

To the same time Birmingham had sent \$15,000 and Glasgow \$15,000.

A list for the reception of contributions has been opened at Cardiff, Wales.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY UNABATED. The newspapers of the United Kingdom publish columns of details of the fire from the New York papers received by the steamers. The deepest interest and sympathy are everywhere evinced as the history of the great fire becomes more fully Fnown. The London Times and other leading journals this morning urge "further liberality and continued subscriptions for the relief of the suf-

Mr. Henry Howard, the Agent of the British gov-ernment at Washington in the matter of the reception of claims of British subjects upon the United States in the Alabama case, has been instructed onot to present any of those claims until the has filed at the office of the Commission appointed under the treaty of Washington the forrual statement of the claim required by the first of the rules adopted by the Commission."
TRADE STRIKE RIOTS AND SERIOUS COLLISIONS.

The trade and labor time and wages question agitation led to a serious disturbance at Lincoln this morning, originating with the men who are on

The rioters were atacked by the police, but the latter were not in sufficient force to quell the outattacked the houses of the master workmen and did considerable damage. THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The ship Pocohontas has arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans with 2,753 bales of cotton.

FRANCE.

M. Gambetta's Opinion of the Electoral Defeat

The Treaties with Germany Ratified and Ex-

of the Republicans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1871.

A letter from M. Gambetta is published, in which he says "that though the republicans of France have been defeated at the elections for members o the Conseils Genereaux, he finds nothing in the rebuilt to cause despondency, as the same elections have extinguished the hopes of those retrogradists who desired to see France recommitted to the Bona-partes, and have shown that the advocates of a narchy under other dynasties are lukewarm." TREATIES EXCHANGED WITH GERMANY.

The ratification of the Franco-German treaties were formally exchanged yesterday by the representatives of the two governments.

# THE BONAPARTES.

Napoleon's Opinion of the French Republic and Prince Napoleon's Danger in France.

JELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 21, 1871.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has returned to Caisel-

On his journey thitner he was "interviewed" by correspondent of the Bath Argus (a conservative newspaper), to whom he declared "his belief that sent government of France was weak and inadequate to the wants of the country.

A telegram, dated Paris to-day, supplies the fol-lowing report:—While Prince Naboleon was on his way to Marseilles, en route to Corsica, as the train opped at the town of Valence, on the railroad line Lyons to Avignon, the people, who had heard way station and demanded his surrender into their

Upon being informed that the Prince travelled under safe conduct of the government they vented Cheir hatred in hisses, yells and threats, which followed the train until it had passed the limits of

# GERMANY.

French Report of Military Disunion and Riot in Metz.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 1871. have arisen between the North and South German soldiery in garrison there, and that several encoun gers and pugilistic affrays have occurred between enembers of the Bavarian and Prussian regiments.

# ROUMANIA.

The Government Railway Bonds Difficulty Adjusted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21, 1871. presentatives of the "Financia: Protection Com mittee" a deciaration consenting to the committee's proposed mode of settling the difficulties in connecwith the bonds guaranteed by the governmen For the Strousberg Rallway scheme.

# JAMAICA.

The Negro Cannibal's Sentence Commuted.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1

The Governor of Jamaica has commuted the sen tence of death pronounced against the negro canni bal who lately killed and sucked the blood of a little boy on the Gibraitar estate to imprisonment for

# HAYTI.

The Naval Difficulty with Spain-Consular Indignation -The Crops and Rate of Fxchange.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 16, Via HAVANA, Oct. 21, 1871. The commander of a Spanish man-of-war having demanded the delivery up of the flitbustering steamer Hornet the Haytien government refused to comply with the demand, whereupon the Spanish Consul hauled down his consular flag and went on board the man-of-war, watch at once started for

The President has arrived at Aux Cayes on his tour through the republic.

the coffee grop.

of His First Wife.

HAWKINS CONVICTED OF ADULTERY.

The Trial-Arguments of the Defence and the Prosecution.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21, 1871. The jury in the Hawkins case came in last night with a sealed verdict, which, on being opened this morning, was found to be "Guilty." The court room was crowded, and the announcement created much excitement. The counsel for the people moved that the defendant be taken into custody which motion was stoutly resisted by the defendant's attoracys. The prosecution, nowever, were firm in their demand that the case should take the ordinary course, and the United States Marshal was accordingly directed to hold Hawkins as a prisoner. Time was allowed to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The penalty prescribed by the Utah statute for the crimof adultery is imprisonment for not over twenty years nor less than three years, or a fine of not over one thousand dollars, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

and virtually places all polygamists at the mercy of the first wife, who, under the act, is the only party who can institute proceedings against the husband. The case was conducted on both sides with great determination, and the charge of Judge McKean to the jury last night is spoken of as being eminently able.

The prisoner will remain in custody of the United tates Marshal until Tuesday morning next, when Chief Justice McKean will pass sentence upon him It is generally believed that he will be sent to the Penitentiary for a term of years. The result of thi trial will, it is thought by many, occasion a good many others, as many first wives have already applied to the prosecuting attorney to commence crimi nal proceedings against tuer husbands. In the Hawkins case notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory was given. THE TRIAL.

The Hawkins adultery case was resumed yesterday morning before Chief Justice McKean and a jury. Mrs. Hawkins was cross-examined at length. but the main portion of her testimony bearing on the alleged acts of adultery was not shaken. Mis-Hawkins was then examined by the prosecution. She testified that her father had two other wives besides her mother. She knew they were his wives because they hved in the same house with him and had children whom he had acknowledged. The defence made no cross examination. The prosecution then said that the defence offered only one witness, who testified that Elizabeth Meears, the party with whom the defendant is accused of having committed adultery, is a sister of his, and that she was married to the defendant in 1862. A brief cross-examination was made, and the case rested. General Maxwell, assistant prosecuting attorney, then summed up. The News, official organ of the Church, reports that part of the proceedings as follows:-

part of the proceedings as follows:—

The assistant prosecuting counsel made a speech in support of the prosecution, which was characteristic of him, but neither eloquent nor brilliant; but to us it appeared to be overflowing with that vindictiveness usually manifested by this worthy toward a community who have suffred the infliction of his presence for years, and allowed him to live here in ill-deserved peace and safety.

The Church organ naturally takes a great deal of credit table community the Concern.

credit to the community that General Maxwell has It would seem to think that he ought to be driven away or his safety imperilled. This is the Mormon feeling. Mr. Minor, one of the defendant's counsel, replied, arguing that as

POLYGAMY WAS A RELIGIOUS BELIEF it could not be interfered with under the constitution. Tom Fitch then followed for the defendant to show that polygamy was not unnatural and that it was governed by civil law. He was astonished and grieved to see a wife testifying against her husband. and grew eloquent over the sufferings of the poor nd, but omitted to allude to the feelings of the first wife, whose huspand had two other women in

He contended that Hawkins, being a Mormon, had no intention of committing a crime, and that inten-

He contended that Hawkins, being a Mormon, had no intention of committing a crime, and that intention was essential to conviction; that there was no law against polygamy when he took his second wire, and he could not be guilty of adultery, because he was legally married to the woman according to the usages and customs of the Mormon Church.

The trial was continued in the evening. Mr. Baskin, attorney, made the most masterly argument ever made here on both the law and the facts. He was undemonstrative and logical, and speedily dissipated the clouds of sentiment and sopnism with which the counsel for the defence had attempted to obscure the minds of the jury. He combated each point advanced by the defendant's counsel and showed how finnsy was the pretence that the defendant's intent was good, and therefore should be taken into consideration in forming the verdict, Mr. Baskin spoke for an hour and a nail, and at the conclusion of his argument Chief Justice McKean charged the jury. He said that the statute of the Territory of Utah against adultery was piain and explicit; and even though the Legislature which enacted it was composed of polygamists, as claimed by defendant, of which there was no proof, still that could not affect the interpretation of the statute. Polygamists could not pass a general act against adultery and claim exemption from it because they believed in revelations for allowing polygamy. Law, and not pretended revelation, must govern a court and jury, He charged that it he jury believed the evidence they must find

A VERDICT OF GUILTY,

whether the defendant had married his second or third woman or not. The marriage to Harriet Hawkins was the only lawful marriage. The Chief Justice's charge was eminently lucid. In reply to a question of a juror the Judge said that the intent was clearly shown; there could be no question about it. The jury was then left in the hands of the United States Marshal, and were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict the following morning. Among the knowling ones it was p

Railroad Rates in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21, 1871.

A vigorous effort will be made to bring about a reduction in the freights on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Having failed to accomplish any thing with the directors the field of operations will be transferred to Congress, when the management of the roads will be thoroughly ventilated. Utah's prosperity is crippled by the present rairoad policy.

# THE NEW JERSEY BAILROAD LEASE.

PHILADBLPHIA, Oct. 21, 1871. The lease of the united railroad companies of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad has been signed by all the companies except the Trenton Railroad. Mr. Bradford, President of that road, is absent in Europe, but Mr. Gatzmer, President protem., will sign the lease "by direction of the Company," as he signed on the part of the Camden and Amboy Road—those words being added to his

# PATAL STREET RAILROAD CASUALTY.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a boy named Andrew McMillan, eight years of age, was attempting to cross Grand street, near Seventh, was attempted to the state of the car, was resteen the was checked by a passing wagon, and in endeavoring to retrace his steps ne was run over by a Grand street and Newtown Railroad car. The boy was removed to the Fourth street station house and was attended by Dr. Sweeney, but his injuries resulted in death within twenty minutes. James Ross, driver of the car, was arrested.

# Personal Intelligence.

Reverdy Johnson, late United States Minister to Great Britain, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. T. B. Pardee, member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada. Is residing at the New York Hotel.

Colonel J. T. Robson, United States Consul at Ed-inburg, Scotland, is staying at the Sturtevant President Grant and party arrived from the Fast last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The party

up of Mrs. and Miss Nelly Grant, Sec retary and Mrs. Creswell, Secretary Robeson and Generals Porter and Babcock.

# POLYGAMY DOOMED. YACHTING.

THE SAPPHO'S VICTORY.

Vice Commodore Douglas' Yacht Sappho Sails the Livonia Over the Ocean Course.

The Livonia Beaten Thirty Minutes and Twenty-nine Seconds and Between Five and Six Miles.

Victory No. 3 for the America's Cup.

The American yacht Sappho gained a complete victory yesierday over the English yacht Livonia. committee boat, Seth Low, left the foot of Des brosses street at half-past seven o'clock A. M., havsentatives of the press, and a few others, among the latter being Mr. Ashbury. The morning was very cold, but the water was calm and the trip Quarantine was made under circumstances that may therefore be easily imagined. At Quarantine the Columbia was taken in tow. Mr. Ashbury, standing on the upper deck, had his attention riveted on the beautiful proportions of the vesse till she reached the Hook. Arrived at the Hook. the Columbia put on sail and sped away to the The other yachts present were the Dauntless, the Enchantress, the Sappho and the Dreadnaught. After reaching the Hook the wind began to freshen, and everything promised an excellent race. Shortly before leaving the Seth Low the committee formed Mr. Ashbury that they had selected the Sappho to contest the race. Mr. Ashbury replied, without anticipating the result, "that it did not make any difference to him which yacht was selected." He then went on board the Livonia, which had sailed up, looking fine. It may be added that during the trip Mr. Ashbury made a great many statements, many of them being of course in accordance with his peculiar views of yachting matters and not particularly noticeable. One remark in particular, however, which was credited to him deserves to be repeated. and it was this:-"That the Columbia in one of the races won by her did not turn the stage point the side which Mr. Ashbury thought the proper side in which to turn, and hence he would refer the matter before European congress of yachtsmen, and of course the matter would be decided in his favor." As to the America's cup, "that, of course, would, in all pro Ashbury) was perfectly satisfied with its retention in fact. New Yorkers might meit it up for local

purposes if they liked." THE CONTESTANTS.

Notionality. Owner.
American. W. P. Douglas.
English. James Ashbury.....

Techt. Notionuity. Gener. Apportunements appho. American. W. P. Douglas. 1.851
Lavonia. English. James Ashbury. 1.881

THE RACE.

The weather was of the most delightful description, but in the early morning it was feared that there would be no wind and the day's race thereby be of an inferior nature. The committee boat Seth Low left the foot of Desbrosses street promptly at hair-past seven o'clock, and stopping at Quarantine, took on board Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the acting committee for the day, and several other gentlemen, when, taking in tow the Columbia, fully repaired and ready to do battle again, she steamed for the starting point. Off the Dumb Beacon, beating down the Swash Channel, the Sappho, Dreadnaught, Dauntless and Livonia were observed, making for the starting point; but the wind was so light that they scarcely moved through the water. At eleven o'clock the Columbia's hawser was dropped from the Seth Low, and, by direction, she put back in company with the tugboat Leon—intended for the markboat—for the purpose of towing the Sappho and Livonia to the lightship, that there should certainly be a race. By the time they were reached the wind had hailed to the southward and was ireshening, so the assistance of the tugs was not needed. After the yachts arrived the committee held a consultation, and at once concluded that there were chances for a stiff breeze from the South-southwest, the wind having meanwalle nauled to that southwest, the wind having meanwalle nauled to that point, and they decided to start the Sappho. The selection seemed greatly to please Vice Commodore Douglas, and obtaining eight men from the Dauntless to give him a sufficient racing crew, no time was "cut to waste," but the boats made instant preparation for the earnest struggle before them. The course as given was dead to windward, south-southwest from Sandy Hook lightship twenty miles and return. This course and distance brought the markboat a mile below Squan sonthwest from Sall This course and distance miles and return. This course and distance brought the markboat a mile below Squan Inlet, and in ample time she was despatched to anchor at the turning point. Before the starting of anchor at the turning point. Before the starting of anchor at the turning point. 

H. M. S. 12 11 00 Livonia...... 

Shout unto the shark, which follows in his lee, Some day I'll make thee carry me like lightning through the sea.

The Sappho at the start showed great speed and ability to go to windward, as on the first tack sne presented ner taffrail and the lee side of her sails to her competitor. The Livonia stood away in shore, hoping for a more favorable breeze and looking for chances, and sating, as a friend of Commodore Asibury on the Seth Low remarked. "to win by a fluke rather than by squarely outsailing the Sappho," At 1:01 the Livonia went about on the startboard tack at 1:15 off Seabright, and now took in ner big gaff topsails and set smaller ones, the work being done in the most admirable manner. Both vessels were doing magnificently, but the Sappho was gradually crawling away from Ashbury's pet craft, and as it was breezing harder and harder it was evident in beating to windward the American beauty could walk away from her at will. At 1h. 36m. 50s. so grandly had she done this that she was fully two miles in the advance and considerably the weather boat. The leading racer was now about off the Tavern Houses. At this period of the race the accompanying yachts were doing finely, and presented a splendid sight. The Enchantress had been admirably managed, and eaten up to the Columbia, and the tussic for the supremacy between them was much admired. The latter was doing remarkably well, but there was quite a sea on, and the Enchantress at last gave her the go-by, and then stood away for 'the Jersey coast. The Dreadnaught was on the lee bow of the Livonia and doing well, while in advance of ner was the Dauntiess—all these vessels looking and saling grandly. At 1565, the Sappho went about and again at two, and at 2:19% excellent judges put her two and a half miles in advance, and as pretty a sight jumping through the water as any yachtsman ever saw. It still breezed fresher than ever, and it was evident that the Livonia and eater than ever, and it was evident that the Livonia had as much as she wanted in this respect; bu

H. M. S. ... 4 02 10 Livonia.....

Thus the third victory in the series for the reten-tion of the America's Cup on this side of the water is won by our yachts, and gallantly won, too. Yes-terday was "just the Livonia's day," but the result to her owner cannot be very gratifying.

# THE KU KLUX WAR.

Effects of Martial Law in South Carolina.

Stampede of Citizens from the Counties Under the Ban.

Reported Fight on Broad River-Federal Forces Call for Reinforcements.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21, 1871. So far there has been little or no intelligence received here from the counties comprising the district proclaimed under martial law. The announce ment of the establishment of military rule was first received with evident surprise, afterwards followed by a feeling of general indignation. By this time the President's proclamation has arrived at the centre of all the counties named in it, but it will take several days yet before it can be promulgated among

trict accessible by the railroad and telegraph state that there is a hegira of persons to other States to avoid arrest. Numbers, and perhaps the majority, bowever among whom may be included all the prominent men, remain to brave the impending danger. With few exceptions nearly all expect to be arrested, imprisoned and tried upon some alleged

The expression is general that this arbitrary exercise of power by the President is entirely unwarranted, and the prediction is ventured that it will tell with effect against him in the next Presidential

h is denied that there was any feeling of insecurity mation with more wonder than gratification), and numbers of the outrages charged against them have Marion, one of the counties proclaimed, publishes the

Marion, one of the counties proclaimed, publishes the following card:

OFFICE OF LAND COMMISSIONER, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17, 1871.

To Hon. D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney, South Carolina:

DEAR SIZE—My attention has been called to the proclamation of the President calling on the Ku Klux in rertain counties to surrender, ac. Among them the county of Marion appears. This may be a typogrambical error; if not, I desire that you have thus changed if possible, as it is but just and fair to the people of Marion, as no Ku klux outrages have ever been committed in the county. Hoping that you will give the matter your earnest and prompt attention, I am respectfully, ac. Information has just been received here from York and the adjoining counties of Spartansburg and Chester, stating that the greatest excitement exist there owing to the summary proceedings of the United States Marshal and the troops. Forty-four

which was already full of negroes. Several hundred citizens have deserted their homes, in consequence of the wholesale arrests, and sought refuge in the woods until an opportunity presents itself to seek safety in a more distant

citizens were arrested and crammed into a jail

A reign of terror exists in that entire section of the State, and depredations are being committed on the property of citizens, who have fled, by negroes

A fight is said to have taken place on Broad River, States troops, and the conflict was so severe that reinforcements have been called for.

Surrender of a Den of Kn Kluxes Spartanburg-Reported Discovery of a Scheme for Rebellion Against the State WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1871.

Advices received here from South Carolina state that at Spartanburg, on Wednesday evening last, Ku Klux den, consisting of a chief and twenty Johnson, with their arms and disguises. Up to Friday morning seventy arrests had been made in the vicinity of that town alone. Spartanburg is know to be the headquarters for that Congressional district. Arrests have been made in other counties, but the number is not known here.

Attorney General Akerman is still with Colone

in administration circles as to the information o which the Department of Justice is in possession. A number of well known citizens are missing, including Mr. Lyle, a member of the Legislature, who is reported to be the chief of the Klan for that disor three clergymen, known for their strong repe proclivities.

with their work, and before the arrests are all made they will, it is affirmed, show the existence of a deep and wide conspiracy against the State, the laws and all who sustain them. Most of the Ku Klux refugees are known to have fled to Georgia, where the order is quite strong. The Grand Cyclops for that State is believed to be a son-in-law of Robert

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, 1871. Accounts from Georgia are to the effect that Judge

Erskine seems determined to demonstrate that there is no occasion for the military occupation of that State. The officers of his Court are arresting men by the score in the upper part of Georgia under charges of Ku Kiuxism. The Savannah Republican

## PRINCE ALEXIS.

The Latest Additions to the Programme-A Grand Serenade for the Visitor at Night-A Repudiation by a Representative Pole Denying That His Countrymen Ever Intended to Molest the Prince.

Yesterday everybody connected in any way with the reception of the Grand Duke was on the qui vive and fully expected that the fleet would arrive at some time during the day. Their anticipations, owever, were not consimmated in fact, as the fleet did not arrive and the Prince consequently was not within the hail of the welcome awaiting him. The feet in the pay remain as stated in yesterday's HERALD, the Kansas and Iroquots lying off the tele graph station opposite Sandy Hook, so as to signal the remainder of the fleet as soon as the Russians

It was vesterday stated in the daily papers that the members of the "Reception Committee" would ride in carriages from pier No. 1 up Broadway with the Prince, but that should have read "Executive Committee," as the former, on board the Mary Powell, after having landed the Prince at the Bat tery, will land up at some point near Fourteenth street, for the convenience of those ladies who desire to witness the procession turn-ing out of Broadway into Fourth avenue. Any persons, however, who desire to land at Twenty-third street will be able to do so, as it is arranged that every accommodation shall be extended to those persons who go out to welcome the "young gentieman," as he is now familiarly called. The that Major Montgomery has suggested to build a LARGE BOOTH OR TENT ON UNION SQUARE.

ranged so as to accommodate a great number of people. The ladies and gentlemen of the reception committee would then be conveyed to the Fourteenth street and thence proceed to the tent, and wait until the procession should arrive. If this and wait until the procession should arrive. If this could be done it would doubtless be a most useful addition, but the time is very short, and if it is to be done it must be set about at once and finished of hand. Should the weather be favorable, the military and their equipments will be seen to the best advantage, and the pageant will be one of the longest and most imposing of this character that have ever paraded in the city of New York.

THE MARGH PAST.

and most imposing of this york.

THE MARCH PAST.

It is now decided that instead of the Prince reviewing the troops from the baicony of one of the windows at the Clarendon Hotel, he will be drawn up in his carriage in front of the main entrance of the hotel; the Seventh. Twenty-second and other regiments of the special escort will salute him, and then as many as can conveniently will deploy opposite the carriage on the west side of Fourth avenue. A space will then be left between the troops and the carriage

can conveniently will deploy opposite the carriage on the west side of Fourth avenue. A space will then be left between the troops and the carriage occupied by the Prince for the initarity regiments to pass through and salute the imperial visitor as he stands in his carriage.

The members of the band of the Ninth regiment have prepared a grand surprise for the Prince, under the direction of Colonel Fisk. On the evening of his arrival the entire band of 150 members, under the leadership of Carl Bergmann, and aided by Levy, the corner player, will assemble under the window of the front room occupied by him at the clarendon, and serenade him with music prepared especially for the occasion, many of the airs being taken from Russian music books, so that he will be as familiar with it as though it emianated from a band in his own native city.

The Brooklya soldiers seem determined to put in a magnificent appearance, if the following order is a fair representation:—

Headquarters Twenty-these Regiment,

A fair representation:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1871.

1. Pursuant to General Order from Brigade Headquarters
this regiment will pararie in New York on the occasion of the
reception of His Imperial Highness Alexa, trand Duke
Overcoats rolled thereon.
Line will be formed in Monroe place, right resting on
Pierrepont street, on the date and hour hereafter to be designated.

nated.

2. Commandants of companies will make a thorough inspection of their commands previous to leaving the armory.

3. Any member appearing with undean brases or equipments will not be allowed to parade.

4. The time of the arrival of the Grand Duke being uncertain, the members of this command are directed to hold themselves in readiness for prompt response to such orders as will be issued through the daily papers.

By order of Coionei RODNET C. WARD,

By order of Colonel RODNEY C. WARD.

THE THREATENED ASSASSINATION.

According to the following letter the Russian Minister and those having charge of the Prince need lear no violence from the hands of the Poltsh residents of this city, as Julien Allen, their representative, says they are "too brave a people to attempt anything so unmanly:"

"Grand Duke Alexis, of Russis, and one of the prominent Polish exiles, Colone' Julien Allen."—I have noticed severa articles, under the above heading, which, if left unexpisione by the undersigned, would lead to mistaken ideas and leave wrong impressions. I have been a beneliciary at the hand of this noble Prince's father, by my brother's pardon and liberation from Siberia. I most highly appreciate such a heartfelt act, and especially as the Emperor expressed to our Minister, at that time Hon. Cassius M. Clay, "without precedent and an expetional rawor for the United States of the property of the experience of the experience of the property of the experience of the experience of the property of the experience of the experience of the property of the experience of

down-trodden country and countrymen.

There has been a diligent, strictly private inquiry made among my countrymen, as a fear existed on the part of the Russian Minister that a secret organization had been formed to do violence to the accepted guest of a great nation. To ail of that let me state to you that the Poles are too brave a people to attempt cowardy assassination or even unmanly action by even rudeness. Accept my assurance that they will be found worthy of the noble home and asylum on these hospitable shores of God's own country. Me Respectfully yours,

JULLIEN ALLEN.

# MORE NEWARK HORRORS.

Grazy German Attempts to Marder His Friend-He Fails, and Blows His Own Brains Out. Newark seems to be having a regular glut

horrors just now rolling in on top the terrible tragedy whose sickening details occupied the attention of the Oyer and Terminer there during the past few days. About four o'cloc yesterday afternoon there was near being enacted a double tragedy. An aged German named Christian Zons, who has been deranged somewhat ever since the death of his wife, eight or nine years ago, en tered the store of his friend and relative, Mr. H. tered the store of his friend and relative, Mr. H. Plagge, grocer, corner of Scriber lane, and said he was going to have his revenge. Before Plagge could make any remark Zons whipped out a revolver, and, presenting it at Plagge, fired. Luckity the ball struck in the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a wound which is not serious. The would-be murderer fied to a vacant lot, corner of High and Court streets, and there put an end to himself. Placing the pistoi to his head he blew out his brains and instantly fell dead. The authorities have taken charge of his body and effects. He was his brains and instantly fell dead. The author have taken charge of his body and effects. He nearly seventy years of age. The immediate of the old man's irightful act seems to have the result of some family difference between and his sister-in-iaw, Mrs. Plagge.

# ORITUARY.

Charles Babbage the Mathematician and

Philosopher.

A cable telegram from London reports that Charles Babbage, the mathematician and philoso-phical mechanist, died in England on Friday evening, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Babbage was born in England in the year 1792. He was educated in Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, and graduated in the Cambridge Uni-

During his earlier studies he per ceived that the logarithmic tables then in useastronomical calculation are worked out-was defective, and even unfaithful in many instances. The science of navigation was impeded, and the maps and charts of the different governments rendered unreliable in consequence. Mr. Babbage set himself to correct this by applying the unerring movements of mechanism to the preparation of logarithmic tables in place of the perturbable process of man's intellect. He visited the different centres of machine labor, both in England and on the Continent of Europe, keeping his grand idea always in view. He inspected and compared wheels, levers and valves and studied their various functions. Returning to England from the Continent in 1821 he undertook to direct the construction of a "difference engine" for the government. He subsequently prepared his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," then a new subject. In 1833 a portion of the machine which he recommended was put together and found to work admirably. His Tables of Logarithms of the natural numbers followed. He was elected to the chair of mathematical processorship, in defective, and even unfaithful in many instances. which he recommended was put together and found to work admirably. His Tables of Logarithms of the natural numbers followed. He was elected to the chair of mathematical professorship in Cambridge in 182s, a seat which was once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton. Mr. Babbage discharged its duties for eleven years. His leasure hours were devoted to the perfection of his machine. He received no remuneration for his services. In 1833 the construction of the machine was suspended, no explanation being given, and never resumed. Mr. Babbage was a member of the learned societies of London and Edinourg and contributed very largely to their transactions. He took a very despondent view of the condition of science in Great Britain. His Great Exhibition was published in the year 1851, making the list of his published works humber almost eighty. In 1864 he produced his "Passages from the Life of a Philosophie.." Mr. Babbage was an English liberal of the most advanced views in politics. He sought the parthamentary representation of Finsbury in 1832, but was defeated at the electique.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Attempt to Fire San Francisco-Shot by Washington Territory.

CAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1871. Incendiaries fired the block bounded by Third, Pourth, Market and Stevenson streets, last night, at five different points. All the attempts were discovered and irustrated. This locality is thickly

covered and irustrated. This locality is thickly covered with frame buildings. It is evident that the object was to burn the city. The police are working up the case.

A man named Charles Wilson was shot dead at San Diego yesterday, by A. J. Fenwick, who is alleged to have previously seduced Wilson's wife. The lands along the Texas Pacific Railway, on the line from Fort Yuma to San Diego, have been withdrawn from the market.

Maxwell's Northern Pacific Railway surveying party have discovered a rich gold and sliver leagure near Roqualmie River, Washington Territory.

### PRIGHTPUL KEROSENE PATALITY.

Despite the hundreds of terrible warnings contained in the news columns of the HERALD day after day there are yet to be found persons who will expose their very lives to the danger of carelessly handling kerosene oil. In Newark, on Friday night, a woman met a frightful fate as the result of not heeding these warnings. fate as the result of not heeding these warnings.

Mrs. Mary Ann Donnelly, wile of a cansi boat cansinant attempted to file a lighted lamp with kerosene oil. The result was an explosion, and she was fairly roasted alive. Nothing was left on her in the shape of clothing except the mero skeleton of her crinoline. She was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves several children. In view of the numerous similar accidents of this nature, it is suggested in New Jersey that the Legislature at its next session pass a law abolishms altogether the sale of this liquid as an article of domestic economy, or else that it be required to be really of a non-explosive character. Better the sale of this liquid as an article oid penny rushilghts and safety than kerosene and a repetition of its horrors.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Lieutenant Commander Wood has been detac

from the Naval Station at League Island and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont: Lieuten Reisinger, from the Severn and ordered to the gun-nery practice ship Constellation; Lieutenant Bur-well, from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered LARGE FIRE IN CAMERON, MO. CARERON, Oct. 21, 1871.

number of business housez and residences. The fire commenced in the livery stable of Wait Matthies, and destroyed property to the unite of \$132,000. The post office and American Hotel are among the buildings burned. Insurance \$32,500, of which the Underwriters of New York had \$1,500, and the Ætna \$3,000. The balance was insured in Missouri companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

### VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1870-A sortie from Fort du Mont Valérien was re Dulsed by the Germans.

Battle of Fort Mercer; Hessians defeated by the Americans, and their commander, Count Donop, killed.

Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV.

A.—Espenscheid's Hnis.—There is no Article of dress of so much importance as the HAT, which constitutes a finishing touch to a gentieman's dress; hence it is that many are more fastidious about an elegant covering for the head. ESPENSCHEID must have been mindful of this when he introduced the present siyle of HATS which are so attractive to the eye and agreeable to the head, and as endurable as they are beautiful. ESPENSCHEID'S HATS have, for the last 50 years, won the attention and natromage of gentlemen of refined taste; but this year the admiration for them is so universal that non-see them but to praise. His store is at 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street

A Splendid Test.

A Spicesant test.

"Four hundred and twenty-two miles of steel rails, traversed in ten hours and fifty-five minutes by an engine and a train of heavily laden freight cars, hearing succor to stricken Chicago." Inis was the laconic bulletin which electrified the country last Thursday morning, and proved that the great Broad Gauge Eric Railway is in magnificent running condition from end to end. The autumn travel this season is immense. Express trains leave Chambers street daily at and 11 A. M., 5:33 and 7 P. M., and Twenty-third street fiftees minutes earlier. Excursion tickets from New York to Nissand Land. The Chamber street of the season is the condition of the control of the condition of the minutes earlier. Excursion tickets from New York gara Falis and return, \$12. Drawing room con extra each way. Ticket offices 241, 529 and 957 Br and at Chambers street and Twenty-third street depo

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, pular prices, go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Genfle-men constantly, day and night. Ladies' Turkish and Electric Baths day and evening.

A .- For Custom Work, Best Material, Ga o CHARLES FRANK'S Boot and Shoe Store, 53 Names

A Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevaller's Life FOR THE HAIR imparts new life and increased matri-ment to hair, restores gray hair to its youthful strength, color and beauty; stops its falling out at once. A .- A .- A .- Roebuck's Weather Strips, 55

Batchelor's Hair Dve-The Best in the Bartlett Needle Works, Sales Depot 568

Drunkennoss or Opinin Habit Cared by Dr. REERS, 107 Fourth avenue, Call or send stamp for evidence Drs. M. Levett & Son, Dentists, having re-turned from Europe have resumed practice at their new Dental Rooms, No. 20 East Fifteenth sreet, next door but one to Tillany's,

Dress Goods. Black Silks and Puncy Silk ust received. FURS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS in gre ariety, at

Broadway and Twentietis street, Grand and Chrystic streets.

Furniture and Carpets at Very Low Prices for cash, or payments taken by easy instalments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street, New York.

Purniture.
A large assortment of new styles at greatly reduced prices
WILLIAM H. LEE,
199 Fulton street and 277 Ganal street, New York,

Helmbold's Extract Buchu. No medical preparation has gained so high a reputation among our leading physicians, in consequence of its extraor-linary curative properties as HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

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Home Insurance Company.

No. 135 Broadway.

NEW York, 21st Oct., 1971.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:

The following despatch from the Vice President of this Company, now in Chicago, has just been received at this office:

Headtrage.

Office:

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Company New York:

If every risk of the Home Insurance Company affected by the late live here should prove a total loss, we could not loss to exceed two and a half millions dollars.

Examination and settlements so far indicate that two millions will fully cover every dollar.

Adjustments and settlements are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner: the best feeling prevals; new business, pouring in at full rates.

A. F. WILLMADER

Infants' Wardrobes and Ladies' Trousseans complete, from \$75 to \$250. Gentlemen's furnishing doods at much less than usual prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and Twentieth street, Grand and Chrystie streets.

Linens, White Goods, Luce and Embroider-les at low prices. Upholstery Department replets with every requisite.

Broadway and Twentisch street, Grand and Chrystic streets.

Long Winter Evenings. - \$20 Billiard Table. Full size ones and balls; quick rubber cushions. Dangeso free: ABBOT & NICHOLLS, % Liberty street, New York. Mr. Cunnion, 79 Centre street. Cured of chills and fever: Mrs. Cunnion, of rheumatisms, by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Miche. Hill's HAIR DYE, black or brown, any 50 cents. Royal Havana Lottery. - The Highest Rates and for Deableons all kinds of Gold and Surer, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall strest, New York.

The Wilson Shuttle Sowing Marhine-The estand cheapes first class machines in the world; prior rom \$46 to \$140; carr paymous, Salestreen IV Breatens